

Santa Fe New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the Southwest.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

The attitude of the Republican party of New Mexico has always been consistent on the question of the admission of the territory as a state. We favored the admission of the territory when the Democratic party was united in their opposition against it. We still favor its admission, believing that there is no good and substantial reason for keeping us out of the Union as a state and believe that this can best be accomplished by the election of a delegate to congress who is in harmony with Republican politics and principles—Republican Platform, New Mexico, 1898.

Judging from the promptness with which the Populist special legislature of Kansas agreed upon a new law regulating railroads in that state, it is safe to say that the roads were not liberal enough in issuing passes to the members of the political convention now in session at Topeka.

It is high time for the publishing houses to issue new atlases containing complete new maps of the United States. The editions of 1898 are very much behind the times, and this way of having to guess at the spelling of the names of a number of important cities in the Union is wearing on the nerves.

That "embalmed beef" contract is worrying the contractors more than their money, just at present. General Miles appears to have been very inconsiderate of the sensitive nature of a canning company when he criticized the quality of the goods furnished Uncle Sam's boys in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The people of Grand valley, Colorado, are going to have a sugar beet industry or know it. The Colorado Growers have been interested in the enterprise, and a factory will be erected in time to handle the beet crop of 1899. If the Santa Fe county folks would show a little enterprise this city could have a factory in a short time and Santa Fe would grow as it never did before.

The controversy over the fashionable long dress skirt, which is being carried on in the newspapers, is kicking up almost as much of a row as the skirt does dust on the street. A trailing dress may be fashionable, but it lacks, a long shot, of being sensible and healthy, and the sooner the women take to wearing garments which are fitted for out-of-door service, the sooner will the row stop and the dust settle.

Admiral Dewey has always been considered a very modest man, but recent reports would seem to throw considerable doubt on that part of his make-up. After smashing the Spanish fleet in Manila he wanted to cut across lots and take the Carolines. Had the president not positively forbidden such an act those islands would today have belonged to the United States. The admiral may be modest, but he seems to want the earth.

The sentiment in the east regarding statehood for New Mexico has undergone a wonderful change in the past twelve months, and it is thought by those who are posted on matters at the nation's capital that if the Elkins bill could be submitted to a vote of congress at the present time it would carry by a two-thirds majority. The prosperity and advancement of the territory in the last two years has opened the eyes of the eastern senators and congressmen to the wealth of the territory and the progressiveness of the people who live within her boundaries.

The opposition of some of the eastern people to the retention of the Philippine islands calls to mind a resolution which was passed by the citizens of a certain city east of the Allegheny mountains, which read: "No territory west of the new city of Cambridge will ever be of any practical benefit to settlers. It is filled with savages and wild beasts and its distance from the settlements of Massachusetts renders it inaccessible." Judging from the talk now coming from Massachusetts, the persons who passed that resolution are still alive and are running things as they did in the days long since gone.

The Kansas City Star, in commenting on the sugar industry in the United States, takes a very pessimistic view of that industry and says: "It has been demonstrated that climate and soil in this country, except in limited areas, is not suitable to the production of the sugar beet." The Star is correct in stating that the climate and soil suitable for sugar beet culture is limited in area, but it does not take into consideration that that area is large enough to supply all the sugar consumed in the country. The whole of New Mexico is suited in every particular for raising sugar beets of great richness in sugar content and of a high percentage of purity, and Santa Fe is located right in the center of the best sugar beet region of the world. All that is needed to make a success of the industry here is a factory.

A New York paper, in commenting on the weather, says: "The intermittent, but heavy rains of the last week, with the penetrating fogs, have pretty well dissolved the layers of snow and silt which clogged the streets." Intermittent and heavy rains, penetrating fogs and the other accompaniments of a climate like that of the north and east are unknown in New Mexico, and still eastern people consider this territory an undesirable place in which to live. Why, bless their souls, they do not know what pleasant weather is, while in this territory beautiful, sunny days are the rule, not the exception.

The following from the Kansas City Star is entitled to a place among the wise sayings of wise men: "There is a distinct party in this country composed of men who have never known a politician, or visited in a city hall, or attended a legislative session, or mixed with the people at large, or observed politics at close range, or even laid eyes on a boss in their lives, who, nevertheless, are prepared to distrust everybody, from an alderman to the president of the United States." And what is worse, there are any number of newspaper men who pose as molders of public opinion, who come under that classification.

President McKinley is seriously entertaining a proposition to take a large number of government positions from under the civil service law and make them appointive. When it is known that these positions are those which were filled by the late lamented Grover by Democrats and then placed under the rules of civil service without the occupants standing any examination as to fitness and capability, no fair minded man will criticize the president's action. Civil service, when administered according to the rules which ought to govern it, is all right in its place, but to place men in a life position under the cloak of merit when they have not been examined as to their merits, is nothing more or less than hypocrisy and should be exposed by making a change. There are men in the Republican party who are capable of performing the duties of the positions, who have worked for the success of their party and it is rank injustice to have them barred from all hope of reward for those services by the trickery and mugwumpery of a man who was and is a spoils politician in every sense of the term.

America for Americans.

With the close of the year the American people have every reason to feel complaisant and satisfied with the accomplishments of 1898. Of the war and its results every one knows. Concerning what it has cost to the present time, the advantages gained and the questions which have arisen for solution, there is no need to enter into any lengthy dissertation; the conflict was waged and won, and now comes the settlement of those matters which are entirely new to the United States. Judging from the success which has attended the efforts of the nation in undertaking civilizing contracts in the east, there is no reason to expect that in the future, success inspires confidence, and in turn confidence brings success.

But of trade conditions so much is not generally known. To learn of what has been accomplished in extending exports, in finding new markets for American products, it is only necessary to turn to the sayings of British statesmen, which have been uttered in the past three months. Since the close of the war with Spain, when there has been time for American and foreign statisticians to look around and grasp actual conditions, there has been a wonderful discovery made, and that is, the United States has become the greatest exporting nation in the world and Great Britain has been compelled to take second place among the traders and sellers. It is now known that America is producing steel and iron cheaper than any other country, and by reason of that one item is considered the most formidable competitor in the markets of the world for railroad equipment and has virtually captured all the contracts let the present year in foreign countries. In the other industries of the country as great advancement has been made. About the only commodities this country is compelled to import are those which cannot be raised by reason of adverse conditions of soil and climate. The fact is that the "markets of the world" have been captured by American manufacturers and producers of food supplies under a policy of protection, in spite of the fact that free traders have declared that such a thing was impossible—the impossible often happens, when practical ideas are used in place of theories.

Perhaps the most remarkable change that has occurred in the financial world has taken place in the money market. Up to the past three months London, Berlin and Paris have controlled a monopoly of the lending and rate making business, but that has been changed, and now New York and Chicago are the dictators. This is causing consternation on the other side of the big pond. That a nation only a little over 100 years of age should step into the money world and command the situation is almost beyond belief, but it is true, nevertheless. Only a few days ago the manager of one of the greatest banking institutions in England said to an American representative of a similar institution: "This is the first time in the history of finance that New York has been in a position to dictate money rates to London, Berlin and Paris. London's purchases of American securities are but a featherweight compared to the balance of trade in New York's favor." And that expressed the situation in as few words as it could possibly be summed up in. That balance will have to be paid sooner or later, and there is nothing now in sight which will prevent large sums of gold coming to this country soon after the New Year. Nor is that all. The exports of American products are not growing any less than they were for 1897 and 1898; on the other hand, they are increasing, and the balance in favor of this country is growing. So much for foreign trade. What of domestic commerce?

In answer to that question it is only necessary to point to the earnings of the main trunk railroad systems of the land. The railroad that has not paid its stockholders some kind of a dividend in 1898 has been of few miles in

extent, starting from nowhere and ending at the same place. Factories, which for years were idle, are now running full time and at their greatest capacity. Retail and wholesale merchants all over the country report the largest volume of business ever known. Even in New Mexico the same condition obtains, as the letters from this paper's special correspondents, sent from different parts of the territory, testify. Every industry is in a prosperous condition and business men are arranging to increase their transactions in 1899.

In the light of these facts, which must be admitted by the chronic growlers, it is unnecessary to say that the Republican party has fulfilled every promise made in the campaign of 1896. Protection is undoubtedly obnoxious to the theoretical statesmen of the country, but to the practical business man it has been a blessing so substantial that he does not care nor dare to dispute its benefits. The folly of advocating free trade for the United States and the "open door" for the new possessions does not need placing in any more glaring light than the present commercial and industrial situation of today throws upon these propositions. "America for Americans" is the only policy which will bring prosperity to the land, and the Republicans have exemplified that in a manner that is convincing to every one except those who are blind because they will not and do not care to see.

RETROCESSIONAL.

(With sincere regrets—to R. K.)
Ye rulers of our land that hold
In leash our useless battle line,
Beneath whose hand we now behold
An empire's sure and swift decline:
Carson, one thing we ask thee yet—
Let us forget, let us forget!

The pride that was our birthright dies;
Our captives and our ships depart
At word of war; official lies
Touch us a new and humble heart.
Salisbury, whilst thou shalt rule as yet,
Let us forget, let us forget!

Far called, our navies melt away;
From risk of French and Russian ire,
And all our pomp of yesterday
Is left with men of Pigmy's fire.
Ricks-Ross, thy boasting spare thyself,
Let us forget, let us forget!

If, mad at loss of power, we think
That England once was held in awe
And curse the "policies" that shrink
From lesser breeds without the law,
Talk to us softly, Balfour, yet,
Let us forget, let us forget!

Let us forget that once our race
Was stout of heart and bold of word.
Now let us take our mental place,
Doffing the life, the boasted sword,
Empire on which the sun doth set,
Let us forget, let us forget!
—North China News.

It Came.

The hour approached for the moving of the procession.
Erect, motionless, rigid, waiting for the word of command, the long column of soldiers stood.

Hardly breathing, hardly winking an eye, so intense was the silence, they looked straight ahead and waited.
Sustained on a powerful charger the chief marshal of the day cast a rapid glance down the long line, looked at his watch and slowly raised his hand in air.

And the stillness was broken by the quick, loud, sharp command uttered by the powerful voice of a man only too well known.
"GHT YR' fashl joubles sounvort! Only 5 cents!"—Chicago Tribune.

Georgia Philosophy.

Don't catch a rabbit by the tail and then go to hulk when he gets away from you. You can't make hay while the sun is shining if you hold a umbrella over your head.

When the cow kicks the milk over, just take your coffee straight and thank the Lord for sweetmilk.

Don't depend on the world to give you an uptight. Best way to do it is to kick it while you're lying.—Atlanta Constitution.

Free From One Peril.

"Anyhow," muttered the eloquent young candidate for congress, looking over his audience of seven persons who had turned aside from the busy walk of life to hear him expound his views upon the great questions of the day, "anyhow this will put me on my guard against overconfidence—that's one comfort."—Chicago Tribune.

A Qualifying Consideration.

"Did you know," said the old colored man, "dat cusses, like chickens, come home ter roost?"
"Izo hyund it," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "and I speeks it's so. But ter tell de troof I alius thought chickens was takin big risks 'bout gitin home in dis neighborhood."—Washington Star.

A Marvel.

"They say Scribbleton, the novelist, dictates all his stories to a stenographer." "Is that so? I didn't know he was married."
"Who said he was married?"
"Nobody, but surely a man who writes novels for a living can't afford to hire a stenographer."—Chicago News.

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ONE FOR A DOSE.
Remove Bile, Purify the Blood, Cure Headache and Dyspepsia. A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. They neither grip nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample box of full size for \$1.00. Sold by druggists. DR. BOSANKO CO. Phila. Pa.

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ON THE LINE OF THE EL PASO & NORTH PACIFIC R.R.

FASHION NOTES.

Details With Regard to the Fashionable Winter Wardrobe.

The bodice differing from the skirt seems to have come to stay, for, although it is no longer the extreme of fashion and is not seen in the most elegant and formal costumes, it yet has its own place in the fashionable wardrobe. For the house and the theater it is much worn, and many attractive examples are shown this season in wool, silk and velvet. It is hardly necessary to mention the shirt waists of velvet, corduroy and wash flannels which are so largely used for morning wear. They are cut after the same pattern as the usual linen collar and masculine necktie or hostery a stock.

Colored hostery has not yet regained its old place in public favor. Formerly it was worn upon all occasions; now it is reserved for house and evening wear. Black hostery is preferred for out of doors unless



CALLING COSTUME.
The shoes are tan or brown, in which case the stockings may match them, although this is not essential, black stockings being often worn with colored shoes.

Plain linen collars and cuffs which are hemstitched and embroidered are in high favor.

The illustration shows a costume of green cashmere cloth and silk. The cloth skirt has a circular blouse and is trimmed with two bands of black velvet, application on white cloth. The bodice is completely plaited, back and front, and is of silk, as are the sleeves, which are plaited transversely above the elbow.

Applications of black velvet on white cloth outline a corset, and form bands and cuffs on the sleeves. The collar is of green silk, the belt of white cloth with black velvet bands. The toque of green velvet is trimmed with green ribbon, black feathers and a jeweled brooch.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Hints With Regard to the Prevailing Modes in Millinery and Fur.

The small and somewhat audacious three cornered hats which have attained such a vogue in Paris should be worn with a tailor made costume or other elegant but simple wools, as they are quite out of harmony with fairs and furrows.

A novelty in hat trimming is the little box of frizzed ostrich plumage which encircles the crown in the place of the usual band or torse of satin or velvet. Gallon edged with plumage is employed in the same manner.

It is difficult to tell whether satin or velvet is most in favor for trimming. They are often combined in millinery decoration. Draperies, choux and Louis Quinze knots are the adornments chiefly used.

It is to be more worn than ever this winter. It is treated in many different ways and employed in fashions which



NEW CAPE.
would once have seemed impossible. For example, circular flounces of fur are seen on the models of some of the newest and most costly gowns, a way of cutting the skin which involves much expense. The high priced furs are always the most fashionable of course, and when they are cut in any manner way they are no longer used, for when that special style has disappeared, and so they cannot be worn for successive years, as one naturally expects to wear costly furs.

Today's illustration shows a cape of silver gray cloth. It is decorated with lines of stitching, ornamental arranged, and is lined with marten fur. There is a high, flaring collar lined with fur and fur revers which form coquilles at the top. The bottom of the cape is finished by a circular ruffle and the cape is closed at the throat by a motif of pearl gray passementerie.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Notice for Publication.
[Homestead Entry No. 400.]
LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., December 28, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register or receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on February 1, 1899, viz: Juan Cristobal Gutierrez for the N. 1/4 of sec. 2, tp. 16 N., r. 10 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Sanborn Gutierrez, Marcos Castillo, Tomas Quintana, Gregorio Quintana, of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.
ARTHUR BOYLE, Sec'y.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular communication second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.
ADDITION WALKER, Sec'y.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. P. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.
J. R. BRADY, E. C.

ADDITION WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers always welcome.
H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting brothers welcome.
A. F. KASLEY, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE No. 9, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome.
HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

AZULAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F. meet every Friday evening in Odd Fellows hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome.
W. H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

K. O. F. P.

SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. O. F. P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome.
J. L. ZIMMERMAN, Chancellor Commander.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

MAX. FROST, Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

CHAS. A. SPIESS, District Attorney for the Fifth Judicial District. Practices in all the courts of the Territory. Office—Griffin Block, Santa Fe, N. M.

GEO. W. KNAEDEL, Office in Griffin Block. Collections and searching titles a specialty.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Catron Block.

CHAS. F. KASLEY, (Late Surveyor General.) Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.

E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box 77, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

T. F. COSWAY, W. A. HAWKINS, CONWAY & HAWKINS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

A. B. BENHAM, Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts, Commissioner Court of Claims, Collections and title searching. Rooms 8 and 9 Spiegelberg Block.

INSURANCE.

S. E. LANKARD, Insurance Agent, Office—Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the largest companies doing business in the territory of New Mexico, in both life and accident insurance.

DENTISTS.

D. W. MANLEY, Dentist, Office, Southwest Corner of Plaza, over Fischer's Drug Store.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE—Appearance bonds, appeal bonds, official bonds, and bonds to keep the peace at the New Mexican Printing Company's office.

FOR SALE—Justices of the peace blanks in English and Spanish at the New Mexican Printing office.

FOR SALE—Blank mortgages of all descriptions at the New Mexican Printing office.

RIO GRANDE & SANTA FE
AND
DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

The Route of the World.

Time Table No. 40.

FAST ROUTE
No. 42.
MILES No. 43.
9:10 a. m. Lv. Santa Fe, Ar. 8:50 p. m.
10:15 a. m. Lv. Espanola, Ar. 7:45 p. m.
11:25 a. m. Lv. Las Alamos, Ar. 6:55 p. m.
12:35 p. m. Lv. Huerfano, Ar. 6:05 p. m.
1:45 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 5:15 p. m.
2:55 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 4:25 p. m.
4:05 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 3:35 p. m.
5:15 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 2:45 p. m.
6:25 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 1:55 p. m.
7:35 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 1:05 p. m.
8:45 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 1:15 p. m.
9:55 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 1:25 p. m.
11:05 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 1:35 p. m.
12:15 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 1:45 p. m.
1:25 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 1:55 p. m.
2:35 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 3:05 p. m.
3:45 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 4:15 p. m.
4:55 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 5:25 p. m.
6:05 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 6:35 p. m.
7:15 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 7:45 p. m.
8:25 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 8:55 p. m.
9:35 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 10:05 p. m.
10:45 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 11:15 p. m.
11:55 p. m. Lv. Lordsburg, Ar. 12:25 p. m.

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T. J. HELM, General Agent.
Santa Fe, N. M.

S. K. HOOPER, G. P. A., Denver, Colo.

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" Buffalo - - - - - 5:00 a. m.
" New York - - - - - 3:30 p. m.
" Boston - - - - - 5:50 p. m.

PECOS VALLEY & NORTHEASTERN RY.

Time card in effect October 30, 1898 (Central Time): Leave Pecos, Tex., daily except Sunday at 4:00 a. m., arriving at Roswell, N. M., at 1:00 p. m. Leave Roswell, N. M., daily except Sunday at 9:50 a. m., arriving at Pecos, Tex., at 8:15 p. m., connecting with the Texas & Pacific Ry., for all points north, south, east and west.

Stages for Lincoln, White Oaks and Nogal leave Roswell on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m. For low rates and information regarding the resources of this valley, and the price of lands, or any other matters of interest to the public, apply to

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Superintendent,
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Leave Denver - - - - - 1:40 p. m.
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" Chicago - - - - - 8:15 p. m. same day.
Only one night on the road.

G. W. Valley, Gen'l Agt.,
1039 17th St., Denver.

Notice for Publication.
[Homestead Entry No. 480.]
LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., November 25, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register or receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on January 4, 1899, viz: Nestor Rodriguez for the E. 1/4 of sec. 34, T. 36 N., R. 17 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Melito Sals, Sisto Manzan